

## THE WAR.

## A Montenegrin Victory Reported at Belekia.

## THE PRINCE AT NICSICS.

## Defiant Declaration from the Porte as to the Impossibility of Peace.

## RUSSIAN POSITION BEFORE PLEVNA.

## Gradual Approaches to the Turkish Fortifications.

## SERVIA GROWING TIMID.

## The Interview Between Bismarck and Andrassy.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1877.

The correspondent of the *Herald* at Evans Ostrog telegraphs that the Montenegrins have captured three Krupp guns in Belekia. The Prince's army has turned north, preparing to bombard Gatsko. In order to be prepared for possible contingencies on the Dalmatian side the Prince moved his headquarters to Nicsics yesterday. His main force is at Gatsko.

## THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.

The *Times* military correspondent at Gornie Student telegraphs that he has personally inspected the position before Plevna, which he describes as follows:—"The Russo-Romanian army occupies a line extending from Gravitza to Tatchentza. At Gravitza the Roumanians have advanced by sap to within 250 yards of the second redoubt, which will probably fall in a few days. Further to the left from Gravitza stands Kridener's corps, which has been reinforced since the battle by parts of two divisions from Russia. Next stands Zolof's corps, fearfully reduced in numbers, battalions being brought down to 800 men. On the extreme left, near Tatchentza, is Imertinsky's detachment—namely, the Second division and the Fourth rifle brigade, the latter diminished from four to two weak battalions. Here are also the remains of Skobeleff's detachment."

## IN GOOD HUMOR.

"The spirit and temper of the Russian soldiers are admirable. The Russians have upward of 820 guns and are constantly firing on the Turkish works, which scarcely ever reply. It is said that the ammunition of the Turks is falling, but there are no means of verifying this. They walk about their redoubts most unconcerned. The Russians are strongly entrenched all along their front, with shelter trenches, rifle pits and redoubts."

## A DANGEROUS FLANK MOVEMENT.

Twelve to sixteen regiments of Russian and Roumanian cavalry are hovering about the Soda road to impede, if they do not wholly stop communication. The Turks are calculated by competent judges at from sixty thousand to eighty thousand strong, with about one hundred and forty guns, none of which are apparently very heavy. The capture of Plevna is an affair of time and trenchwork. When the reinforcements which are coming up arrive it ought to fall easily. The Turks have refused General Zolof leave to bury his dead, which lie within 300 yards of the Russian positions and must breed disease."

## NOT SO HOPEFUL.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was present at and reported the battle of Plevna, telegraphing from Bucharest, under date of 17th inst., takes the most despairing view of Russian prospects. He says the Russians were definitely thwarted and finally paralyzed on the 11th, when they lost 20,000 men. The Russian medical staff is overwhelmed, and great numbers of wounded are literally rotting and festering, being uncared for. As for the Roumanian army, its surgical arrangements are utterly inadequate. The surgeons make no concealment of the fact that a wounded man's time for being looked at comes on an average two days after he has been struck.

## SUCCESS DOUBTFUL.

The correspondent doubts whether an attack on Plevna can succeed even after the arrival of the guard. In spite of strong Russian sympathies he considers that the Turks surpass the Russians both as private soldiers and as generals.

## NOTHING EXCEPT BLOOD WILL SATISFY.

A despatch from Constantinople says it is stated in well informed circles that the Porte will not accept mediation while a single Russian soldier remains on Turkish soil, nor will it consent to an armistice unless the basis of subsequent peace proposals are at the same time defined.

## PLEVNA TO BE REVICTUALLED.

Chafetz Pacha, commanding the relieving force at Orhanie, has communicated with Osman Pacha. The revictualing of Plevna is therefore expected very shortly.

## STILL BLOCKADING PLEVNA.

A Russian official despatch, dated Gornie-Stinden, September 19, says:—"Yesterday affairs were quiet everywhere. The blockade and bombardment of Plevna continue."

## THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

The First division of the Russian Guard having passed through Romania, the passage of the Second division has commenced.

## ON LEAVE.

A despatch from Bucharest, dated September 20, says:—"From a number of officers arriving here from Plevna on short furlough it would appear that the Russians do not contemplate any important proceedings there during the next week or ten days."

## A DANGEROUS PLACE.

A Bucharest correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday, says it is confessed that the Russian position in the Schipka Pass is precarious, both because of the force threatening it and of impending trouble to communications.

## TURKISH LOSSES.

It is estimated at the Russian headquarters that

the Turks lost 2,000 men in the late attempt to capture Fort St. Nicholas.

## TIMIDITY OF THE SERVANS.

The news of the repeated Russian disasters has created great uneasiness in Belgrade, especially as everything was prepared for the crossing of the Danube at Gladova by the Russians and their reception in Negotin and the Timok villages. It is announced that the cabinet have agreed to postpone action, and the troops who were marching to the frontiers have been recalled into towns so near the border, in order to give no umbrage to the Porte.

## TERGAKASSOFF'S POSITION ATTACKED.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* publishes a telegram from Igdyr, Asia Minor, which shows that the Turks on the 18th inst. were cannonading General Tergakassoff's position there.

## THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* makes the following comment on the conference at Salzburg between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy:—"Its importance ought not to be underrated, not only as regards Germany and Austria, but touching the Eastern question itself."

## THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

"The triple alliance, the existence of non-existence, of which there has been so much talk, has indeed become a woful anachronism since Russia stepped out of it and took her own line, but it must not be forgotten that it had another and, perhaps, deeper meaning, and as regards that, happily not only for the parties concerned, but for Europe at large, it still exists, and it may be hoped, will be strengthened anew by the Salzburg interview. Except for the apparatus of permanent mediation constantly at work since the Berlin meeting in 1872, which laid the foundation of the triple alliance to smooth down the differences which exist between the interests of Austria and Russia regarding the solution of the Eastern question, probably by this time, in stead of a local struggle, Europe would have found itself in the midst of a European war."

## A BELLIFY VIEW OF THE INTERVIEW.

A despatch from Berlin says:—"The meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Salzburg is to be regarded as a sequel of the recent interview between the Austrian and German Emperors, and as merely strengthening the views then exchanged between the two sovereigns regarding the continuance of the understanding between the three imperial courts upon the means of averting European complications. This result is secured without formal treaty stipulations in as much as it represents the complete personal agreement existing between the three emperors." The foregoing, which is a semi-official *communiqué*, is identical in meaning with the comments of the London *Times* Vienna correspondent as contained in the above London despatch.

## THE END OF THE CONFERENCE.

Count Andrassy left Salzburg for Vienna last night.

## GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY STILL WAGING WAR ON THE PRESS.—THE LONDON TIMES COMPLIMENTS PRESIDENT HAYES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1877.

The De Broglie Ministry seems determined to wage unrelenting war on its enemies and critics of the press, and as things now look it is impossible for a newspaper to print the most moderate and legitimate criticism of the Marshal or his Ministers without danger of a prosecution in the courts. While the world is still wondering at the foolishness which dictated the prosecution of Gambetta, the announcement comes that the most moderate of French journals, the *Debat*, is to be victimized for an article from the pen of the well known John Lemoine.

## FRENCH MINISTERIAL MADNESS.

It is stated in Paris that the *Journal des Debats* will be prosecuted for publishing an article signed by M. Lemoine, violently attacking President McMahon's manifesto. It is reported that the manifesto prepared by M. Thiers shortly before his death will be published on Saturday.

## THE PRESS GROWING BOLDER.

President McMahon's manifesto still continues to cause great excitement. The *Journal des Debats* points to precedents of former rulers who declared they would not quit, but who have gone for all that. The *République Française* rejoices that the manifesto leaves no retreat possible for its author. The *Siècle* asks what France has done that McMahon should treat her as a conquered country. The *Rappel* says it is generally children, not great nations, who are intimidated by threats.

## THE TIMES ON PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY.

The *Times*, editorially commenting on President Hayes' Southern tour, says:—"In little more than half a year the President has succeeded in beating down a compact mass of prejudices and in allaying a host of conflicting passions. The visible triumph of his policy is now being assured. He has this week begun a journey through the Southern States which is intended to show that the work of pacification is not far from completion. The federal government has no intention of interfering in the local administration of the Southern States; the Southern States have no desire to disturb the great achievements of the civil war which have been embodied in the constitutional amendments. The removal of the objects of contention makes it easy to re-establish friendly relations between people who respect each other, and the sympathetic meeting of the President and General Hampton is an omen of the coming time when the North and South will no longer be separated by the lines of division which the civil war has traced."

## AUSTRALASIA.

## SHIPWRECKS IN NEW ZEALAND.—MAORI POLITICAL FACTIONS.—THE GOVERNMENT UNPOPULAR.

The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived here to-day from Sydney, New South Wales, via Honolulu, brings the following news:—"The Australian news is meagre. In New Zealand wrecks are reported on the west coast with loss of life. At a great meeting of the natives in Maori King Tawhiao found his supporters in the minority. There is every indication of the hostilities continuing within the law, although for the present they shut up their own country against Europeans. The mines on Mt. Aukland gold fields continue to return large dividends.

Politics do not run smoothly, and if the government survives the session it will be with greatly crippled energies. Additional taxation will be necessary, and this is unpopular.

## SAMOA.

## OUTBREAK OF AN INSURRECTION.—THE REBELS DEFEATED.

The steamer City of Sydney brings the following news from Samoa:—

Immediately after the German mail-boat *Augusta* left for Sydney civil dissensions broke out. The rebels attacked openly with arms in their hands, and in July attacked themselves around Apia in a strong position. They remained for some time without striking a blow. On July 12 a strong force of the King's party marched up to the rebel intrenchments, which they quickly surrounded. A party was then held between the camps of both armies. While it was going on a sudden fire was opened on the insurgents, of whom between fifty and one hundred were killed. They resisted for some hours. In the morning following the rebels surrendered, and the King, taking away their arms, set them at liberty. Almost all the dead bodies were mutilated. The heads were cut off and the victims bore them about on sticks for some days, now and then performing war dances around them. Many white men went to see the fighting. The Steinberger party is now the dominant faction.

## RAVAGES OF THE CYCLONE.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1877.

News from the parishes report the hurricane very disastrous to the crops.

## A TORNADO.

From Lafourche news comes of a tornado which blew down every stand of cane.

## THE RICE CROP.

Plaquemine reports the damage to the rice crop as fully one-half; the new crop, which had been gathered and was standing in the fields in stacks, has been swept entirely away.

## UP THE RIVER.

From Natchez down the storm of wind and rain was fierce, considerably damaging the cotton crop, though not so much as was at first feared. The damage to the orange, sugar and rice crops will be immense.

## LIVESTOCK DESTROYED.

The protection levee in the rear of the city, recently erected, has been entirely broken away. The loss to the levee is estimated at \$20,000.

No lives are reported as lost and all danger is now over.

## THE CYCLONE AT GALVESTON.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 20, 1877.

The following is the estimated damage by the late cyclone around Galveston:—"The government works in Bolivar Channel, including a portion of the fleet, \$75,000; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, loss of track and the bay bridge, \$20,000; the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, loss of track and bridge, \$20,000; cotton pressed, \$15,000; completed buildings in the city, \$2,500; bath houses on the beach, \$3,500; twenty small schooners capsized, loss \$5,000; private buildings and property, \$10,000.

## METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1877.

The cyclone, which since Sunday has been so severely felt in the Gulf States, has slowly moved to the eastward and is now central in Southern Georgia. Northerly winds, with rain, prevail along the South Atlantic coast since yesterday. The barometer has been steadily rising at the center of the depression, and, as was suggested last night, the storm has diminished very much in severity on reaching the Carolina coast. It is not anticipated that in its further progress to the northeast that much high winds may be expected in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

## DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 20, 1877.

The Warrior River has risen sixty feet and is still rising rapidly. The entire river country is submerged, and the loss of crops is calamitous. The Alabama is rising slowly at this point. The rain has been on an immense quantity of cotton. It has been raining since Tuesday.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly shifting to easterly northerly winds, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, northerly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain, with stationary or falling temperature.

For the West Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure, northerly winds, possibly shifting to southerly, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary temperature, winds mostly from the north, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, and areas of light rain, followed by clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, southeasterly winds and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, cold northerly, veering to warmer southeasterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Key West, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Kittyhawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Cape May and Tybee Island.

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1876.		1877.			
3 A. M.	62	55	3:30 P. M.	69	71
6 A. M.	60	55	6 P. M.	67	67
9 A. M.	64	61	9 P. M.	65	64
12 M.	65	62	12 M.	64	64
Average temperature yesterday.		62%			
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.		64%			

## MORE DEATHS AT FERNANDINA.

## YELLOW FEVER STILL RAGING THERE—FIFTEEN NEW CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20, 1877.

A special to the *Sun* and *Press* says:—"There were seven deaths from yellow fever to-day in Fernandina, all white persons. Dr. Palmer is in a very critical condition. Fifteen new cases are reported to-day. Heavy rains for the past two days have caused an increase in the mortality. The weather to-night is very cool and stormy."

A contribution of \$500 from the Maritime Association of New York was received to-day; also contributions from Gainesville, Jacksonville and other points. Fifteen nurses have left here for Fernandina, among the number being several Sisters of Charity.

## YELLOW JACK IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 20, 1877.

The sailor on the schooner Kit Carson who died had the yellow fever. The captain and the other sailor are recovering. They have only malarial fever. The vessel will be detained at Lower Quarantine until all danger is over.

## HOME AGAIN.

## RETURN OF THE MILITARY FROM SCRANTON.—A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1877.

The veteran Twentieth regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, who have been on duty for two months past at Scranton and vicinity, returned to this city this afternoon and met with an enthusiastic reception. They were received by the First regiment, Colonel Benson, their companions in the difficulties at Pittsburgh. Their welcome must have been gratifying to the weary soldiers, many of whom have suffered great privations and sacrifices to many sacrifices to serve the State in her hour of need. On the line of march the dwellings and stores were garishly decorated with bunting, citizens crowded the thoroughfares, and much enthusiasm was exhibited. It is proposed to continue the organization of this regiment upon a permanent basis and means have already been taken to this end.

## THE HEATHEN CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1877.

The Sacramento *Be* publishes an interview with Governor Irwin. He has telegraphed to the Sheriff of Placer county on the subject of Chinese outrages, driving Chinamen from the county, and thought he could protect them.

Later advices report all quiet at Rocklin and vicinity.

## THE BIG SPRINGS STAGE ROBBERY.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20, 1877.

There is no further news of the express robbery. Of the money stolen \$40,000 was consigned to Wells, Fargo & Co., New York, and \$20,000 to the New York National Bank of Commerce. The money stolen from the passengers aggregated nearly \$2,000.

## ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1877.

William Carpenter, keeper of a boarding house on Spring street, an old and respected citizen, has been missing since Wednesday afternoon. He had been out of health and met with some losses financially, but not to embarrass him. He is about sixty years old and was an officer of the Methodist Church for many years.

## STANLEY'S WORK.

## Commander Cameron's Congratulations on the Result.

## "MY HEARTY GOOD WISHES."

## Unstinted Praise for the Gallant

Journalist-Explorer.

## FRANCE ECHOES HIS SUCCESS

## Laudatory Comments by the Entire

American Press.

## WHAT HIS DISCOVERIES MEAN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1877.

Commander Cameron, the famous African explorer, writes from Greenock, Scotland, to the *HERALD* bureau in London a letter on the subject of Stanley's successful expedition and his safe arrival on the Atlantic coast, in which he speaks in the highest terms of praise of the commander of the *HERALD* and *Daily Telegraph* expedition.

## HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS.

Among other complimentary allusions to the great explorer the following passage occurs:—"Congratulate Stanley for me most warmly on his unprecedented success and assure him of my hearty good wishes."

## THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EXPLORER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Sept. 21, 1877.

The *Journal des Debats* considers that the problem which Cameron only partially solved is now entirely settled by the energy of Stanley, who has proved that the Congo and Lunaba are identical.

## STANLEY'S COURAGE AND DARING.

La *Presse* praises Stanley's courage and daring, and has no doubt that the Congo and the great river discovered by Livingstone are one and the same.

## LIVINGSTONE'S LABORS COMPLETED.

The *Estafette* expresses its satisfaction at the fact that Stanley, the celebrated African explorer, whom the magnificence of the London *Telegraph* and the New York *HERALD* enabled to continue the labors of Livingstone, has crowned his efforts with a discovery so important as the identification of the Congo and the Lunaba.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF STANLEY'S DISCOVERY.

The *Liberte* recalls the circumstances under which Stanley was first sent in search of Livingstone by the proprietor of the *HERALD* and says:—"Our readers will comprehend the importance of a discovery which will now place commerce and civilization in direct communication with the interior of Africa by means of a great navigable river already known and used at its mouth for centuries."

GENEROUS PRAISE FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.—STANLEY REGARDED AS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF AFRICAN EXPLORERS.—HIS DISCOVERIES OF SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch, Sept. 19.]

The last intelligence from Stanley, the *HERALD*'s African explorer, a summary of which was published yesterday morning, shows the journey undertaken by that indefatigable traveler to have accomplished results meriting the bestowal of highest praise. After a year of hard labor and the keenest suffering, he has finished one of the most remarkable journeys upon record, crossing the African continent at its widest part, and hereafter the lost of white men had never tried.

Mr. Stanley's last expedition has been highly valuable to the discovery of his race, his mode of Chiefly important is his tracing of the Congo River to a point where its identity with the Lunaba is assured. The interior of Africa, deserving of the praise that is bestowed upon him unstintingly by historical societies and the literatures of Europe and America.

[From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Sept. 18.] Henry M. Stanley, the young African explorer of Equatorial Africa, who had already won such distinction by finding the lost Livingstone, and subsequently by his careful and thorough explorations of the great lakes at the head of the Nile, has crowned his labors by crossing the continent from east to west, nearly to the sea, and thereby identifying it with the Congo, thus completing the work in which Cameron failed, and revealing the last of the great geographical secrets which Africa has for ages locked in her bosom.

His Alexander-like march over the corpses of his enemies has proved clearly his route to the mouth of the Congo, on the west coast of Africa, and while he has rendered a service to science as signal as it is unusual. \* \* \* The journey occupied three months. In that time there were, no doubt, many hazardous adventures and not a little peril; and the story is certainly a thrilling one, no less a credit to the American race than it is to the honor of the *HERALD* and Mr. Stanley.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, Sept. 10.]

Stanley's African. Henry M. Stanley, take your place among the great geographical discoverers! The daring young fellow, with rare pluck and determination, has just completed a journey from Zanzibar, on the east coast, to the mouth of the Congo, on the west coast of Africa, and he has rendered a service to science as signal as it is unusual. \* \* \* The journey occupied three months. In that time there were, no doubt, many hazardous adventures and not a little peril; and the story is certainly a thrilling one, no less a credit to the American race than it is to the honor of the *HERALD* and Mr. Stanley.

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Sept. 19.]

Henry M. Stanley has performed the most remarkable feat yet recorded in the annals of travel in Africa. He has followed the River Lunaba from Nyangwe, where Livingstone left it, to the west coast of

Africa, and proved it to be neither more nor less than the River Congo. All did on this point is at an end. The question is settled. \* \* \* Hear in mind, also, that he was employed, not by some great society, but by the New York *HERALD* and the London *Telegraph*.

[From the Boston Journal, Sept. 19.]

Stanley would now seem to have finished his African explorations, and the result will be to place his name high on the roll of the greatest discoverers of modern times.

[From the Cumberland (Md.) Alleganian, Sept. 19.]

The interior of Africa was as unknown to the Egyptians two thousand years ago as was America. When Alexander wept for worlds to win he had not conquered the tribes of Ethiopia, and when the Canss claimed to rule the world the wild Africans were as free as the air of heaven. Civilization had never penetrated the depths of that benighted region, and the sources of the Nile and the Congo rivers were a mystery for thousands of years. Every effort to penetrate their source proved futile, until finally it was deemed impregnable. The return of Stanley, however, clears up the mystery and establishes the geography of both rivers. His name, with those of Cameron, Storey and Livingstone, will be forever green in the world's memory as one of the great men of the present age.

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Sept. 18.]

We were beginning to fear that Stanley had been content to devote himself exclusively to exploring for the benefit of geographers to the utter neglect of his newspaper qualities. But despatches yesterday brought him forward with all his old-time vigor. Stanley is a good great work. He is a man of courage, of brains and enterprise, and his contributions to the world's information will be very valuable.

[From the Chicago Post, Sept. 18.]

The achievements of Henry M. Stanley and his African explorations will make him a name that will live in history alongside of Livingstone's. His first journey was regarded as a sort of wild adventure, and it took actual letters from Livingstone himself to confirm the belief of the public in the fact that he had reached and relieved the great traveler. All these suspicions being set at rest, the public became truly desirous to follow Stanley until he began to lecture. This was a strain upon good nature that was more than the average American or British could endure, and even the New York *Herald* made blunders. He would cut a better figure upon the lakes of Africa than upon the lecture platform. The *HERALD*'s estimate of Stanley's work is a very high one. In his manner, tireless in his manner and self-possessed in his matter, he is the greatest of modern travelers in the light he has shed upon problems that have defied human research in the past. Such upon his dangerous journey by the joint enterprises of two great daily newspapers the whole world has been benefited. He has discovered the source of the great river of Egypt and also that of the great Congo, which pours its waters into the Atlantic. He has completely circumnavigated the lakes of the interior, the largest bodies of fresh water in the world. No matter how fantastic or ridiculous Stanley may make himself when he returns he has well earned the gratitude of the civilized world, and is entitled to a place in history with the great discoverers, and to the substantial rewards which should be given the beneficiaries of the race. His account of his travels will be read with interest by thousands, and we have no doubt that the publication of his adventures and discoveries will bring to him a rich return. His good friends will tell him and we hope persuade him to not assume a character that he cannot fill. He is